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WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES

1 September 1943

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1 SEPTEMBER 1943

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION: X

(For explanation of symbols, see FM 21–6.)

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Officers are distinguished from enlisted men only by insignia of rank and other comparatively minor markings and variations in their dress.

b. Normal field uniform (plates I and II).—The following particulars apply to the uniforms of the great majority of German soldiers in the field:

(1) *Field blouse.*—The field blouse (*Feldbluse*) is made of greenish-gray cloth, with a collar usually of a much darker shade of green. The collar may be folded back to make an open neck. No uniform shirt is worn under the blouse.

(2) *Trousers.*—The trousers (*Hosen*) are of greenish-gray or gray cloth. Riding breeches for mounted officers and enlisted men are of the same color but with leather facings, and are worn with black riding boots.

(3) *Overcoat.*—The overcoat (*Mantel*) is double-breasted and is made of greenish-gray cloth.

(4) *Field cap.*—The field cap (*Feldmütze*), which is similar to the U. S. Army garrison cap, is made of greenish-gray cloth. It is worn by officers and enlisted men of all arms, except mountain troops and personnel of certain armored units (see *c*, below). The officer's field cap is of a better quality than the enlisted man's and has aluminum-colored piping along the top seam and top edge of the turnup. The field cap is so designed that it may be worn under the steel helmet. (A new field cap (*Einheitsmütze*) in the style of the mountain cap has recently been adopted.)

(5) *Steel helmet.*—The steel helmet (*Stahlhelm*) is made of seamless sheet steel, and is painted both inside and outside with rust-resistant, dull field-gray paint. Officers and enlisted men wear the same helmet.

(6) *Pack.*—The pack (*Tornister*) is a heavy square-shaped canvas bag with leather binding. A blanket, a camouflage cover, (which sometimes serves as a raincoat), and also at times the overcoat, are rolled and strapped around the pack. For mountain troops, the pack is replaced by a rucksack, a form of which, orig-

inally adopted by the *Afrika-Korps*, is coming to be used extensively throughout the Army.

(7) *Other equipment.*—Other equipment carried by the individual includes leather cartridge pouches, a shelter-half with ropes, a canteen and mess kit, a haversack, a gas mask, a gas cape (an impregnated cloth cover for protection against gas), entrenching tools, and side arms. Officers wear brown belts (sometimes with the strap of the Sam Browne type), and enlisted men black belts.

c. Field uniform of special units (plates II to IV).—(1) *General.*—Various units of the German Army with specialized functions wear adaptations of the normal field uniform or entirely different uniforms designed to facilitate the execution of their duties.

(2) *Panzer troops* (plate II).—Tank crews wear black uniforms with loose-fitting trousers and black field caps. Armored-car personnel wear a rush-green or grayish-green uniform of similar cut. On the black uniform the collar patch has the skull and crossbones insignia.

(3) *Mountain troops* (plate IV).—These troops wear a mountain cap (*Gebirgsmütze*) similar to the field cap worn by other troops, but with the addition of a visor of the same material; the ordinary type of field blouse; and greenish-gray or gray cloth trousers, fastened around the ankles by puttees, and high shoes. The olive-green double-breasted wind jacket is a distinctive accessory of the mountain uniform. For use in snow and in special types of terrain, mountain troops may also be equipped with snowshoes and various kinds of coveralls.

(4) *Chemical warfare troops.*—In addition to their normal uniforms, these troops are equipped with dark leather suits consisting of jackets and trousers, and a mask with goggles.

d. Special duty uniforms.—For unusual conditions of climate or terrain, special uniforms may be issued to any unit.

(1) *Winter uniforms.*—Lined two-piece suits with felt boots and face masks are issued for extreme cold. White coveralls with

hoods may be issued wherever snow makes camouflage necessary.

(2) *Tropical uniforms* (plate III).—Khaki and olive-colored uniforms with web equipment and linen-topped boots are frequently employed in hot and arid regions. (The tropical uniform has recently been adopted as the official summer uniform, and has been extensively used not only in Africa, but also in Italy, the Balkans, and the Crimea.)

31. Army insignia (plates I to IV, and VII to IX).[2]—*a. Unit insignia.*—No unit insignia are worn by German troops in the field in wartime.

b. National devices.—(1) *General.*—The regimental insignia of the type worn by the U. S. Army are replaced in the German Army by the national emblem, the national colors, and the national rosette.

(2) *National emblem* (plates I to IV, and IX.)—The national emblem (*Hoheitsabzeichen*), which consists of a gray, white, or silver-colored formalized eagle with widespread wings holding a swastika in its claws, is worn during service in the field as follows:

(*a*) On the peak of the field cap and mountain cap.

(*b*) On all blouses, above the right breast pocket.

A silver eagle with folded wings is worn on the left side of the steel and tropical helmets, on a black shield.

(3) *National colors* (plate I).—The national colors—red, white, and black—are worn in the form of a shield on the right side of the steel helmet.

(4) *National rosette* (plates I to IV, and IX).—The national rosette (*Reichskokarde*) is a small circular insigne in red, white, and black sewed on below the national emblem on the field and mountain caps. On visored service caps it is made of metal and flanked by oak leaves (see plate I).

c. Distinguishing color of arm (plate IX).—(1) *General.*—Each soldier wears the distinguishing color of his arm (*Waffenfarbe*). The most characteristic location of this color is on the

[2] For the ranks in the German Armed Forces, see also figures 13, 14, and 15.

piping around the edge of the shoulder strap, but it may also appear elsewhere.

(2) *Principal colors.*—The following are the principal distinguishing colors:

Infantry—white (*weiss*).
Mountain infantry—light green (*hellgrün*).
Tank troops—pink (*rosa*).
Motorcycle troops—grass green (*wiesengrün*) (probably now pink).
Cavalry and cyclists—golden yellow (*goldgelb*).
Motorized and Panzer reconnaissance—copper brown (*kupferbraun*) (now pink).
Artillery—bright red (*hochrot*).
Engineers—black (*schwarz*).
Signal troops—lemon yellow (*zitronengelb*).
Chemical warfare troops—bordeaux (*bordeauxrot*).
Transport and supply troops—light blue (*hellblau*).
Medical troops—dark blue (*kornblumenblau*).
Veterinary troops—crimson (*karmesinrot*).
Propaganda troops—light gray (*leichtgrau*).
General Staff Corps—crimson (*karmesinrot*).

d. Insignia of rank (plates VII and VIII).—(1) *Shoulder straps.*—The insignia of rank are normally worn on the shoulder straps. It will be noted from the illustrations that the shoulder straps fall into five main groups according to the amount of cord or braid on the strap.

(2) *Collar patches.*—As an additional distinction, general officers wear a red collar patch with a stylized gold oak leaf. All lower ranks now wear a collar patch with a double band, with slight variation. Noncommissioned officers have an additional silver band around two sides of the collar patch.

(3) *Sleeves.*—With special types of uniforms which do not have shoulder straps or collar patches, such as snow suits, wind breakers,

protective suits for tank crews, canvas jackets, and work clothes, all ranks may wear a special sleeve insignia introduced in September 1942. These consist of woven oak leaves and bars, in gold for generals and light green for other ranks. These insignia are worn on the upper left sleeve.

32. Air Force uniforms and insignia (plates V and VI).—*a. General.*—The basic uniforms of the German Air Force are blue-gray. Both the roll-collar type of blouse and the fly-front flight blouse (*Fliegerbluse*) are commonly worn. The field cap (*Fliegermütze*) is more rakish than the field cap of the Army.

b. National devices.—The national emblem (called *Hoheitszeichen* in the Air Force) is a "flying eagle" with a swastika in its claws. The national rosette is like that of the Army but with formalized spreading wings on each side of the oak leaves. These insignia, as well as the national colors, are worn in the same manner as in the Army. In addition, flying personnel wear a special badge on the left breast depicting an eagle with a swastika, the whole enclosed in a wreath.

c. Distinguishing colors.—The distinguishing color of arms in the Air Force is not only displayed in the piping of the shoulder patches as in the Army, but also forms the background on the collar patches. The following are the principal colors:

Generals—white (*weiss*).
Flying troops—golden yellow (*goldgelb*).
Antiaircraft artillery—bright red (*hochrot*).
Signal troops—golden brown (*goldbraun*).

d. Insignia of rank.—The shoulder straps worn by the Air Force bear the same insignia of rank as those in the Army. On the collar patches, however, are worn from one to four pairs of wings to distinguish ranks in the various groups, and those of officers contain either oak leaves or oak wreaths. Noncommissioned officers usually have in addition a band of silver braid around the lower edge of the collar.

e. Parachute troops (plate VI).—Parachute troops wear special loose-fitting blue-gray trousers and the flight blouse. For jumping, a knee-length coverall is worn over this uniform. Men who have made a minimum of six jumps wear a special badge depicting a silver diving eagle with a swastika in its claws, the whole enclosed in a gold-colored wreath.

33. Uniforms and insignia of militarized and auxiliary organizations.—*a. Waffen-SS.*—The *Waffen-SS* (see par. 100*b* (2)) wears a uniform identical to the Army field uniform. Its members can be distinguished from Army troops by the position of the national emblem, which is worn on the left sleeve instead of on the right breast, and the national colors on the steel helmet are replaced by the *SS* device. A further distinction is the special insignia of rank, which differ from those of the Regular Army and are worn on the collar patches. Also, oak leaves denote the higher ranks, while diamond-shaped devices, or pips, indicate the lower ranks of officers.

b. Storm Troopers (*SA*).—The regular uniform of the *SA* (see par. 103*e*) is the brown shirt and trousers, with a brown blouse and visored cap. Members wear a broad red arm band with a black swastika in a white circle. The band is worn on the upper left arm.

c. National Socialist Motor Corps (*NSKK*).—The *NSKK* (see par. 103*c*) wears a uniform consisting of a brown shirt and black breeches, and members may also wear brown blouses and brown coveralls. The national emblem is mounted on a wheel enclosing a swastika, and is worn on the cap or black crash helmet. Normally white Arabic numerals preceded by the letter "M" (indicating *Mot.*) on the right collar patch give the number of the unit. Insignia of rank are like those of the *SS* and *SA*, and are worn on the left collar patch, while additional insignia of rank are worn on the right shoulder. The *NSKK* wears the same arm band as the *SA*.

d. Reich Labor Service.—Members of the Reich Labor Service (*Reichsarbeitsdienst*), which is frequently designated by the abbreviation *RAD* (see par 103*b*), wear a uniform consisting of a brown shirt and a brown-gray blouse with a dark collar, a visored cap, and slacks or breeches. They also wear the Party arm band like the *SA* and *NSKK*. The insignia includes a white spade on a black background worn just above the arm band.

e. Technical Emergency Corps.—The field uniform of the Technical Emergency Corps (*Technische Nothilfe*), which is frequently designated by the abbreviation *Teno* (see par. 103*d*), is similar to that of the Army. There are two arm bands on the lower left sleeve, one bearing the words *Technische Nothilfe* in white, and the other the words *Deutsche Wehrmacht* in black. The national emblem is worn on the upper left sleeve, superimposed on a black triangle. The *Teno* emblem, a cogwheel, is worn on the collar patches.

f. National Socialist Aviation Corps.—Members of the *Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps, or NSFK* (see par. 103*f*), wear a brown shirt and dark blue-gray blouse and breeches or slacks. They also wear either visored caps or berets. Their insignia are very similar to those of the *SA*.

34. Means of identification.—The two primary means of identification usually to be found on every German soldier are as follows:

a. Identification tag (fig. 16).—The identification tag (*Erkennungsmarke*) is issued on mobilization and is worn at all times by all personnel. The tag is of zinc and is oval-shaped, measuring about 2 by 3½ inches. It is divided into halves by a perforated line. Each half bears identical markings. When a man is killed, the lower half of the tag is broken off and sent to Germany and the upper half is buried with the body. Most identification tags which have been captured give a unit, a subordinate unit, a letter identifying the blood group, and a number. The identification tag seldom shows the unit in which the indi-

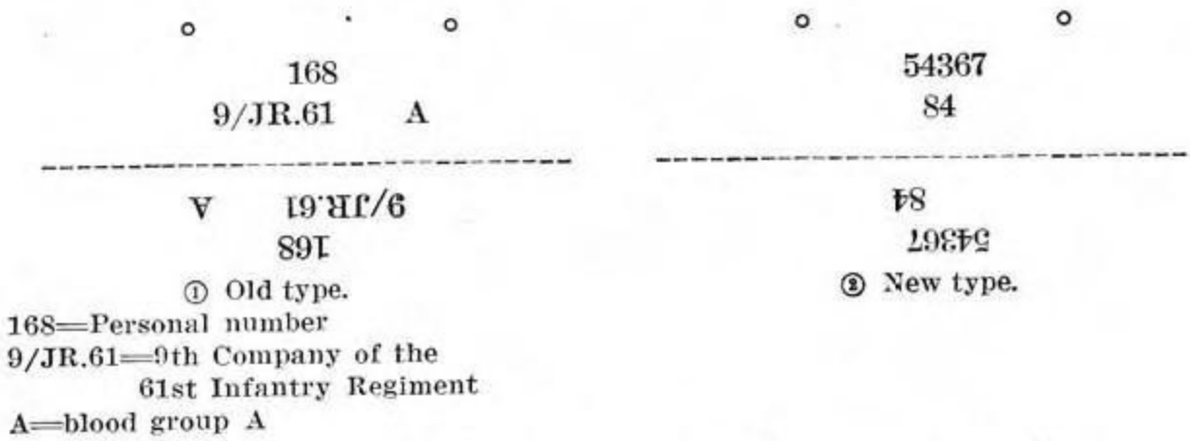


Figure 16.—Markings on identification tags (*Erkennungsmarken*) of the old and new types.

vidual concerned is currently serving (unless he had lost the original tag of his replacement unit and has received a new one from his present unit), but it may reveal the existence of a previously unidentified unit. A new type of identification tag recently captured does not bear the unit designation or blood group.

b. Paybook.—The paybook (*Soldbuch*) is issued on induction and is subsequently carried by the soldier at all times except when taking part in a raid. The paybook gives the following information concerning the soldier:

(1) The name and rank and the place and date of birth.

(2) A copy of the inscription on the identification tag.

(3) Personal data such as build, height, color of hair and eyes, civilian occupation, and religion.

(4) The unit in which he is serving, units of the Field Army (*Feldheer*) in which he served previously, and the replacement (*Ersatz*) unit into which he was originally inducted.

(5) The names and addresses of close relatives.

(6) A record of equipment issued.

(7) Dates of inoculations, details of eyesight, hospital record, and dental treatment.

(8) A record of pay group classification and of certain payments made to him.

(9) A record of furloughs, including dates and places visited.
(10) A list of decorations received.

35. Decorations and awards.—*a. Iron Cross.*—The Iron Cross award (*Eisernes Kreuz*) is for conspicuous bravery in face of the enemy or for outstanding services in leadership. The four classes of the Iron Cross rank in the following order:

Grand Cross of the Iron Cross (*Grosskreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes*).
Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross (*Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes*).
Iron Cross, 1st Class (*Eisernes Kreuz, 1 Klasse*).
Iron Cross, 2d Class (*Eisernes Kreuz, 2 Klasse*).

Higher classes of the Iron Cross are awarded only to those already holding the lower class. The present Iron Cross, 1st and 2d Classes, differs from that of the last war in that the swastika and the year "1939" replace the initial "W" (*Wehrmacht*) and the crown. The Iron Cross, 1st Class, is usually worn on the blouse pocket of the left breast, and the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross is suspended about the neck (see plate II). The bar to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross consists of three silver oak leaves on the medal ribbon. In addition, the oak leaves with swords, and the oak leaves with swords and diamonds, are awarded in very exceptional cases. The Grand Cross, which is approximately double the size of the Iron cross, 1st and 2d Classes, has been conferred only on *Reichsmarschall Göring*. Men who gained the Iron Cross in the World War I may be awarded a silver bar which bears the national eagle and swastika, and the date of the new award.

b. War Merit Cross.—The War Merit Cross (*Kreigsverdienstkreuz*) is awarded as a recognition of merit to persons not eligible for award of the Iron Cross. It has the following grades:

Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross (*Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes*).
War Merit Cross, 1st Class (*Kriegsverdienstkreuz, 1 Klasse*).

War Merit Cross, 2d Class (*Kriegsverdienstkreuz, 2 Klasse*).

These awards may be made with or without swords. Swords are awarded for especially meritorious service in the zone of enemy action or for exceptional services in furthering the war effort. The cross is awarded without swords for meritorious services in which enemy action played no part. The War Merit Cross has a swastika in the center, embossed on a plain surface, and is edged with oak leaves. The 2d Class is in bronze. The 1st Class and the Knight's Cross are in silver. A bronze War Merit Medal with the legend *Für Kriegsverdienst* may also be awarded (usually to civilians).

c. German Cross.—The German Cross (*Deutsches Kreuz*), which was created in September 1941, consists of a dark-gray silver-edged eight-pointed star, about 2½ inches in diameter. In the center is a black, silver-edged swastika on a dull silver background surrounded by a gold or silver laurel wreath with the year "1941" at the bottom. The German Cross is worn on the right breast without ribbons. The German Cross in silver is awarded for repeated outstanding service in the military conduct of the war. It is awarded in gold for a repeated display of extraordinary valor or for repeated outstanding service in tactics.

d. Infantry Assault Badge.—The Infantry Assault Badge (*Infanterie-Sturmabzeichen*), in bronze, consists of a rifle with fixed bayonet encircled by a wreath of oak leaves, the whole surmounted by the German eagle and swastika. It is worn on the left breast pocket of the blouse immediately beneath the Iron Cross or any other decoration. It may be given to soldiers who have taken part in at least three attacks on the enemy position on 3 different days and have overcome the enemy in hand-to-hand combat.

e. Tank badge.—The Tank Badge (*Panzerkampfwagen-Abzeichen*), in bronze, is made up of a wreath of oak leaves surrounding a tank, the whole surmounted by the German eagle and swastika. It is worn on the left breast pocket of the blouse imme-

diately beneath the Iron Cross or any other decoration. It may be given to soldiers of the Panzer troops who have engaged in at least three attacks on the enemy on 3 different days.

f. Assault Badge for Other Arms.—This award (*Sturmabzeichen anderer Waffengattungen*), in silver, depicts a stick grenade crossed with a bayonet and surmounted by the German eagle and swastika, the whole surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. It is worn on the left breast. It is given to officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of other arms which cooperate closely with the infantry or tanks, or to individual members of other arms who fulfill the conditions under which the infantry assault badge is awarded to infantrymen.

g. Wound Badge.—This award (*Verwundeten-Abzeichen*) is similar to the wound badge of the World War I, and consists of two crossed bayonets beneath a steel helmet bearing the swastika, the whole surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. It is given in three classes, all of which are worn on the left breast pocket of the blouse, as follows:

1st Class, in gold, for those wounded more than four times.
2d Class, in silver, for those wounded three or four times.
3d Class, in black, for those wounded once or twice.

h. Special decoration to soldiers for destruction of enemy tanks.—This decoration (*Panzer-Nahkampfabzeichen*), a narrow aluminum ribbon with black edging on which is affixed a miniature tank, is awarded to individuals for the destruction or incapacitation of an enemy tank by use of the antitank rifle, rifle, grenade, or explosives.

i. Campaign decorations.—(1) *General.*—In addition to the principal decorations and awards mentioned above, certain other emblems are worn by individuals who have taken part in offensive operations.

(2) *Narvik Shield.*—The Narvik Shield (*Narvikschild*) decoration is in the form of a shield showing the *Edelweiss* (of mountain regiments), an anchor surmounted by the German eagle hold-

ing in its claws a wreath which surrounds a swastika. This decoration is awarded in silver for the Army and Air Force and in gold for the Navy, and is worn on the upper left sleeve of the uniform. All members of the Armed Forces who participated in the Narvik action are eligible.

(3) *East Medal.*—The East Medal (*Ostmedaille*) was awarded to those members of the Armed Forces who served on the eastern front from November 1941 to April 1942. In lieu of the medal, soldiers may wear a dark red ribbon with white-black-white stripes.

(4) *Sleeve Band for Crete.*—An order of the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* on 16 October 1942 announced the award of the Sleeve Band for Crete (*Ärmelband Kreta*) to all members of the Armed Forces who participated honorably in the invasion of Crete. The decoration, consisting of a white arm band with gold borders and the inscription *Kreta*, is worn on the lower left sleeve of the uniform blouse.

(5) *Crimea Shield.*—The Crimea Shield (*Krim-Schild*) decoration is awarded to members of the Army, Navy, or Air Force who, in the period from 21 September 1941 to 4 July 1942, fulfilled one of the following conditions on the Crimean Peninsula: engaged in a major attack; were wounded; or remained on the peninsula for an uninterrupted period of 3 months. The shield is made up of a bas-relief of the Crimean Peninsula with the inscription *Krim 1941–1942*, surmounted by the German eagle holding in its claws a wreath surrounding a swastika.

(6) *Kholm Shield.*—The Kholm Shield (*Cholmschild*) was awarded to those members of the Armed Forces who participated honorably in the defense of Kholm, south of Lake Ilmen in the Soviet Union, from mid-January to mid-April 1942 under the leadership of *Generalmajor* Scherer. The decoration is worn on the upper left sleeve of the uniform blouse and shows the German eagle surmounting an Iron Cross below which is the inscription *Cholm–1942*.

PLATE I

ARMY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OFFICER, SERVICE DRESS
Captain, Artillery

OFFICER'S SERVICE CAP
Artillery

OFFICER'S FIELD CAP
Signal Troops

NATIONAL EMBLEM

SERVICE CAP DEVICE

NATIONAL COLORS
Worn on right side of helmet

EAGLE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY
Worn on left side of helmet

ENLISTED MAN
Private, Infantry

OVERCOAT
Technical Sergeant Pyrotechnician

ENLISTED MAN'S SERVICE CAP
Cavalry

ENLISTED MAN'S FIELD CAP
Infantry

From J.A.N. No. 1

PLATE II

ARMY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS: MOBILE TROOPS

TANK TROOPS
Acting 1st Sergeant

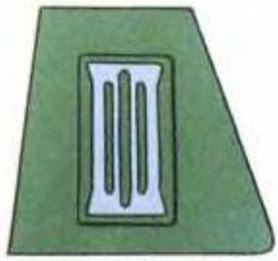
ENLISTED MAN'S FIELD CAP

PANZER DEVICE
Worn on lapels

CAVALRY
Private, 1st Class

ARMORED CARS, ASSAULT GUNS
2d Lieutenant

PANZER LAPEL
Panzer Signal Unit



FIELD LAPEL
Assault Guns

PLATE III

ARMY TROPICAL UNIFORMS: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

NATIONAL EMBLEM

CORPORAL'S CHEVRONS

BLOUSE AND BREECHES
1st Sergeant, Artillery

OVERCOAT
Private, Transport Troops

COLLAR PATCH

SHIRT AND SHORTS
Private, Signal Troops

SHOULDER STRAP
1st Sergeant, Artillery

From J.A.N. No. 1

PLATE IV

ARMY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS: MOUNTAIN TROOPS

SERVICE DRESS
2d Lieutenant, Signal Troops

SLEEVE DEVICE
Worn on right sleeve

WIND JACKET
2d Lieutenant

REVERSIBLE JACKET
Captain

OFFICER'S
MOUNTAIN SERVICE CAP
Infantry

MOUNTAIN CAP
(The new Army field cap resembles the mountain cap.)

From J.A.N. No. 1

PLATE V

AIR FORCE UNIFORMS: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

HEADGEAR INSIGNIA

NATIONAL EMBLEM

NATIONAL COLORS
Worn on right side of helmet

EAGLE EMBLEM
Worn on left side of helmet

ENLISTED MAN
Private, Antiaircraft

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER
1st Sergeant, Flying Troops

OFFICER
Colonel, Construction Corps

OFFICER'S SERVICE CAP

ENLISTED MAN'S SERVICE CAP

OFFICER'S FIELD CAP

ENLISTED MAN'S FIELD CAP

From J.A.N. No. 1

PLATE VI

AIR FORCE UNIFORMS: MISCELLANEOUS

TROPICAL BLOUSE AND BREECHES
Sergeant, Signal Troops

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER'S SHOULDER STRAP (above)
COLLAR PATCH (below)
1st Sergeant, Flying Troops

OFFICER'S SHOULDER STRAP (above)
COLLAR PATCH (below)
Colonel, Antiaircraft
(Generals: gold braid)

PARACHUTIST'S UNIFORM
Technical Sergeant

SUMMER FLYING SUIT
Master Sergeant

ENLISTED MAN'S SHOULDER STRAP (above)
COLLAR PATCH (below)
Private, Signal Troops

From J.A.N. No. 1

PLATE VII

ARMY INSIGNIA OF RANK

SHOULDER STRAPS

Shoulder straps indicate both rank and arm. The arm is indicated by colored piping around the edge of the strap.

Noncommissioned officers are distinguished by collar braid, which borders the collar in whole or in part. This braid also indicates specialists (*Sonderführer*) of noncommissioned grades. Specialists of commissioned grades wear shoulder straps of their arm and grade, with red-white-black thread intertwined with the cords in the center of the strap.

GENERAL OFFICERS

FIELD MARSHAL
Generalfeldmarschall

GENERAL
Generaloberst

LIEUTENANT GENERAL
General der (*arm*)

MAJOR GENERAL
Generalleutnant

BRIGADIER GENERAL
Generalmajor

FIELD OFFICERS

COLONEL
Oberst
Artillery

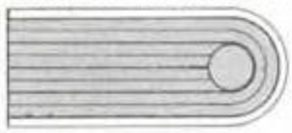
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
Oberstleutnant
General Staff Corps

MAJOR
Major
Chemical Warfare Troops

COMPANY OFFICERS

CAPTAIN
Hauptmann
Tank Regiment

1ST LIEUTENANT
Oberleutnant
Military Police



2D LIEUTENANT
Leutnant
Infantry

COLLAR PATCHES

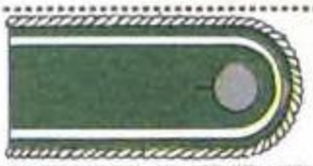
GENERAL OFFICERS

OFFICERS, GENERAL STAFF

OTHER OFFICERS

PLATE VIII

ARMY INSIGNIA OF RANK

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN (Chevroned grades wear private's shoulder straps.)	OFFICER AND NCO CANDIDATES
SERGEANT MAJOR Stabsfeldwebel Mountain Infantry	CORPORAL, ADMINISTRATIVE Stabsgefreiter	SENIOR OFFICER CANDIDATE Oberfähnrich Artillery
1ST SERGEANT Hauptfeldwebel Armored Infantry (Sleeve braid)	CORPORAL More than 6 years' service Obergefreiter	OFFICER CANDIDATE Fähnrich Engineers
MASTER SERGEANT Oberfeldwebel Tank Troops	CORPORAL Less than 6 years' service Obergefreiter	NCO CANDIDATE Unteroffizier-Anwärter Tank Troops
TECHNICAL SERGEANT Feldwebel Old-type insignia	ACTING CORPORAL Gefreiter Old-style chevron	 VOLUNTEER CANDIDATE Kapitulanten-Anwärter Infantry
STAFF SERGEANT Unterfeldwebel Chemical Warfare Troops	PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS Obergrenadier	ERGÄNZUNGS CANDIDATE Unterführer-Anwärter Artillery
SERGEANT Unteroffizier Engineers	PRIVATE Schütze Panzer Reconnaissance	NCO PREPARATORY SCHOOL Unteroffiziervorschule

COLLAR PATCHES

ENLISTED TYPE 1 (May also be worn by officers)	ENLISTED TYPE 2	ENLISTED TYPE 3

PLATE IX

COLORS OF ARMY ARMS

Colored pipings to indicate the arm appear on the shoulder strap, on the service cap, on the field cap, sometimes on the collar patch, and on that style of officer's field blouse which carries piping on the cuffs, on the collar, and on the edge of the blouse fly. The application of colors to motorcyclists and to other reconnaissance and mobile units remains uncertain, owing to organizational changes.

Bright Red — GENERAL OFFICERS, Generale	Golden Yellow — CAVALRY, CYCLISTS, Kavallerie, Radfahrer	Violet — CHAPLAINS, Heeresgeistliche
Bright Red — ARTILLERY, Artillerie	Lemon Yellow — SIGNAL TROOPS, Nachrichtentruppen	Dark Blue — MEDICAL PERSONNEL, Sanitäts-Korps
Crimson — GENERAL STAFF CORPS, Generalstab	Light Green — MOUNTAIN INFANTRY, Gebirgsjäger	Light Blue — TRANSPORT, SUPPLY TROOPS, Fahrtruppen, Nachschubtruppen
Crimson — VETERINARY PERSONNEL, Veterinär-Korps	Grass Green — ARMORED INFANTRY, Panzergrenadiere	Black — ENGINEERS, Pioniere
Pink — TANK TROOPS, Panzertruppen	Grass Green — MOTORCYCLE TROOPS, Kradschützen (Probably Now Pink)	Light Brown — CONSTRUCTION TROOPS, Bautruppen
Orange-Red — MILITARY POLICE, Feldgendarmerie	Dark Green — CIVILIAN OFFICIALS, Beamten	Copper Brown — MOTORIZED, PANZER RECONNAISSANCE (Now Pink)
Orange-Red — ENGINEERING OFFICERS, Ingenieur-Offiziere (Disbanding)	White — INFANTRY, Infanterie	Gray Blue — SPECIALIST OFFICERS, Sonderführer
Orange-Red — OFFICERS, RECRUITING AGENCIES (Now White)	Bordeaux — CHEMICAL WARFARE TROOPS, Nebeltruppen	Light Gray — PROPAGANDA TROOPS, Propagandatruppen

From J.A.N. No. 1

j. Miscellaneous.—(1) *General.*—Among other military medals likely to be found are the Memorial Medal, the Sudeten Medal. and the Memel Medal. All three medals are in bronze—the face shows two nude warriors bearing the German flag, with the national emblem as their stepping-stone.

(2) *Memorial Medal.*—The Memorial Medal (*Erinnerungs-Medaille*) marks the annexation (*Anschluss*) of Austria. The ribbon is dark red with black and white edging. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription *Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer* and the date *13 März 1938.*

(3) *Sudeten Medal.*—The Sudeten Medal commemorates the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription *Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer* with the date *1 Oktober 1939.* The ribbon is black-red-black.

(4) *Memel Medal.*—The Memel Medal marks the return of the Memelland to Germany. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription *Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Heimkehr des Memellandes* and the date *22 März 1939.* The ribbon is green-white-red.

SECTION V

INFANTRY

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Motorized infantry regiment (*Grenadier-Regiment (Mot.)*) in motorized division	39
Motorized infantry regiment (*Panzer-Grenadier-Regiment*) in Panzer division	40
Mountain infantry regiment (*Gebirgsjäger-Regiment*)	41
Motorcycle battalion (*Kradschützen-Bataillon*)	42
Motorized machine-gun battalion (*Maschinengewehr-Bataillon (Mot.)*)	43
Motorized antiaircraft machine-gun battalion (*Flugabwehr-Bataillon (Mot.)*)	44
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